THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] THURSDAY, 30 NOVEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9455

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship *Frances, Charles Heath*, Commander, will have quick dispatch, has roomy accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

For Passage apply at the Office of *Higginson and Cardwell, Rampart Row*,—Bombay 30th November, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The fine Ship *Carnatic*, of 600 Tons. *John Brodie*, Commander, has superior accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon, she will sail *positively* about the middle of January and will call on the Coast if inducement offers, for plans of her Cabins &c. &c. apply to.

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 30th November, 1837.

FOR LONDON—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *George Richardson*, of 650 Tons burthen, expressly fitted up for Passengers and has a Surgeon attached, will have quick dispatch, plans of her spacious accommodations may be had on application to *D. and M. Pestonjee*. —Bombay, 30th November 1837.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL *The Princess Charlotte* 509 Tons, *B. Sproule*, Commander has good accommodation for passengers and will sail about the middle of next month, apply to the Captain on board, or at the office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co.*—Bombay, 30th November, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR LINTIN.—The new Schooner PEARL, J. S. BOULTON, Commander, will have immediate despatch: Freight for Opium only, apply to *Cursetjee Cowasjee Esq.*, at his Office, Daddy's Buildings,

FOR CALCUTTA.—TOUCHING AT CEYLON AND PENANG, the fast sailing Barque *Eamont, N. Burtsal*, Commander, will positively sail on the 2nd Proximo. For passage to Penang and Calcutta or freight to Colombo. Apply to,

FRITH, AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 30th November, 1837

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Committee of the Bank of Bombay, hereby give notice, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the office of Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co.* on Monday, the 15th of January next, at 3 o'clock.

By order of the Committee.
(Signed) J. L. JOHNSON,—*Secretary.*
Bombay, 25th Nov., 1837.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Committee of the Bank of Bombay, have to notify for the information of the Shareholders that by the recent arrival of the Atalanta they have been put in possession of communications, from Mr. *Ashburner*, to the 30th of September last, from which it appears that at that date the Court of Directors, were still waiting the arrival of a report from the Supreme Government regarding the projected Bank of India, to enable them to decide upon the question of granting a Charter to the Bombay Shareholders; and which report it is stated was then daily expected by the Court.

The Committee have only to add, upon the present occasion, that they have every reason to be satisfied with the exertions made by Mr. *Ashburner*, since his arrival in England for the accomplishment of the object for which he was deputed thither.

Mr. Ashburner's letters are lodged with the Treasurers for the perusal of the Shareholders.

By order of the Committee.
(Signed) J. L. JOHNSON,—*Secretary.*
Bombay, 25th Nov., 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday, the 5th Dec. next, Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell by auction at his residence "*Belmont*" Mazagon, the Household Furniture, and Property belonging to A. S. Finlay Esqr. quitting the Presidency, the same consists of Plate and Plated ware, Chairs, Tables, Couches, Glass, China, and Porcelain &ca. &ca. &ca. also A handsome Billiard Table (with Thurston's Cushions) by *Ferrar*, with Balls and Cues complete.

AT NOON.

A double bodied Phaeton with moveable Seats, Painted Olive Green, and Green lining, adapted for 4 persons, also a Pair of Carriage Horses with Harness, Saddles and Bridles, spare Harness &c. Also a quantity of very old Sherry, Maderia, Lisbon, *Lafitte* Claret, Port Wine, Gin and a few Boxes of Cheroots.

Catalogues are printed and the property will be on view, on Friday, the 1st of December next.—Nesbit Lane, 28th November, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Monday the 11th Dec, next at 11 A. M. Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell by public auction at his Residence, Colaba, the Household Furniture and Property belonging to *Charles Collier Esq.* M. D. (Depy. Inspr. Genl. of H. M's. Hospitals) consisting of Plate, Chairs, Tables, Bedroom and Dressing room Furniture, a Horse and Buggy &c. &c. of which further particulars will hereafter appear.—Nesbit Lane, Nov. 30th 1837

SALE by Auction.—On Wednesday next the 6th Proximo, *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. an Invoice of Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, the remains of an Invoice of Colored and Plain engravings, Europe Silk Handkerchiefs, Gown pieces of different descriptions, viz. Palmira, Colored Muslin. Book Muslin &c. &c. Pieces of Grecian Net, Single and Double Cotton Night Caps, Lady's Stockings both Worsted and Silk, Worsted and Leather Hand Gloves, Mole Skin, Musical Boxes, Books, Jams and Jellies, Furniture &c.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

An Invoice of Hams, Bacon and Pigs Cheeks and at

1 P. M.

Any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Nesbitt Lane, 29th November, 1837.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES. —Courier Office, 30th November, 1837.

JUST published and ready for delivery. —No. XXVIII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st October 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 30th Nov., 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 20th November 1837.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

1. With reference to G. G. O. No. 495 of 1137, Subedar Gooljar Missur will proceed to Ahmednuggur with the least possible delay, and report himself to the Magistrate of that Station, and the Commandant of the Ahmednuggur Police Corps.

2. The Native General Court Martial re-assembled at Rajcote on the 12th August last, and of which Subedar Major Poorun Sing of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry is President, is dissolved.

3. The Native General Court Martial re-assembled at Deesa on the 30th ultimo, and of which Subedar Major Mungul Cawn of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry is President, is dissolved.

4. The Native General Court Martial re assembled at Bombay on the 28th September last, and of which Subedar Major Ram Buccus of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry is President, is dissolved.

5. The Native General Court Martial assembled at Sholapore on the 20th ultimo, and of which Subedar Major Sadoola Khan of the 2nd Regiment Light Gavalry is President, is dissolved.

6. The Native General Court Martial assembled at Surat on the 29th ultimo, and of which Subedar Major Ram Deen of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry is President, is dissolved.

7. The Native General Court Martial assembled at Asseerghur on the 23rd ultimo, and of which Subedar Major Silliman Abajee of the 3rd Regiment, Native Infantry is President, is dissolved.

8. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant C. J. Owen, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavy. from 8th Novr. to 30th Novr.—On medical certificate, to proceed Bombay.

Surgeon M. T. Kays, 12th Regiment N. I. from 6th do. to do...do..do

1. Under instructions from Government, a Committee will assembled in the Remount Lines, on Wednesday the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to examine and allot such Horses as may be produced before it by the Joint Remount Agent, for the public service of Madras and Bombay.

President.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Scott, Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.

Members, Captain Sir K. A. Jackson, Bart. Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons,—Captain J. H. M. Martin, Horse Brigade.

Upon the completion of the above duty; the proceedings of the Committee in duplicate, to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, when it will be considered dissolved.

2. Ensign F. M. Steer, lately admitted to the Service, is attached to do duty with the 23rd Regiment Natiive Intantry, until further orders.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 23rd Nov, 1837.

1. The followiug posting and removal of Medical Officers are ordered.

Surgeon W. Carstairs, attached to the 5th, is posted to the 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon T. S. Cahill, M D. is removed from the 24th to the 2nd or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon T. Brickwell, from the 2nd or Grenadier to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

2. Private Charles Wey of the Suppers and Miners, is attached to the Head Quarters of the Horse Artillery at Poona, until further orders.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 24th Nov. 1837.

1. The Officer Commanding the Southern Division of the Army, will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Sholapore, for the trial of sueh Prisoners as may be brought before it, and to nominate an Officer to officiate as Judge Advocate, to whom Lists of Evidences are to be sent.

All Parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

2. The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer Commanding at Rajcote, dated 6th instant, directing Surgeon Forbes of the 1st Regimeut Light Cavalry, to afford medical aid to 12th Regiment Native Infantry, on the departure of Surgeon Kays to the Presidency on medical certificate.

By the Officer Commanding at Hursole, dated 10th instant, directed Assitant Surgeon Davis to receive medical charge of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, and detachment of Golundauze Battalion at that Station, from Assistant Surgeon Prichard.

3. Assistant Surgeon D. Ritchie, M. D. is attached to do duty with the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, and will join as early as practicable.

4. Ensign A. Raitt, is removed from the 1st Grenadier, Regt. and appointed to do duty with the European Regiment, and will join without delay.

5. With reference to G. O. C. No. 2. dated 17th instant, Ensign Austen will join and do duty with the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, until further orders.

6. With reference to G. O. C. No. 1. dated 24th April last, the services of Gunner D. Donovan, being no long required upon the duty which he was employed, he will rejoin the Head Quarters of the 2nd Battalion Artillery at the Presidency.

7. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant Colonel W. D. Robertson, 8th Regiment N. I. from 1st Dec. to 15th Dec. on urgent private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

Captain A. N. Maclean, do. do. from 5th do. to 5th January 1838. do. do. do.

Captain C. B. Morton, 10th do. do. from 25th November, to 30th Dec. in extension, to remain at Bombay, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Bombay 25th November 1837.

1. Ensign E. B. Eastwick is removed from doing duty with the 5th, to the 25th Regiment Native Infantry.

2. The Quarter Master General will be pleased to furnish passages for the undermentioned Pensioners, who have been permitted to reside and receive their Pensions under the Madras Government.

Rank.	*Names.*	*Stations.*	Wives.	Children.	Total.
Subedar	Amba Kooty	Cannanore	1	3	4
Color Havildar.	Syed Yacoob	ditto	1	3	4
Havildar	Coonjoo	ditto	..	..	..
,,	Abraham Cawn	ditto	1	2	3
Private	Shaik Fuckeerah	ditto	1	2	3
,,	Shaik Edna	ditto	1	3	4
,,	Kelloo	ditto	1	1	2
,,	Manee	ditto	..	..	..
,,	Yun Cannah	ditto	1	1	2

The Inspector of the pension list to draw fifteen day's Batta Money for each of the above Pensioners, in lieu of Provisions, and to furnish them with certificates according to the prescribed form.

3. An order by the Officer Commandiug at Baroda, dated the 11th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Barrington to afford medical aid to the detail stationed at Wattaria, is confirmed.

STRATFORD POWELL,—*Lieut. Col.*
Adjutant General of the Army.

STEAM COMMUNICATIONS.

S. FRASER ESQ.

Acting Secretary to the Steam Committee, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a Copy of a second Petition to Parliament from Bombay praying for the speedy establishment of a Steam Communication between England and India by way of the Red Sea and I beg to express my sense of the value of the compliment paid to me by its transmission, as well as of the flattering terms in which my exertions are referred to in your letter.

It is with sincere pleasure that I am able to congratulate India in general and the Presidency of Bombay more especially upon the success which has thus far attended the long and anxious endeavours which have been made to procure the extension of the facilities afforded by modern science to the transit between Great Britain and India. Whatever may be necessary to improve and complete the great work so auspiciously undertaken will command my zealous advocacy and support and I entreat you to assure the Committee that there is no public labour in which I was ever engaged from which I derive higher satisfaction than from the humble efforts I have made to advance the cause in which they take so deep and so just and interest.

I have &c.

London, August 5th 1837. R. M. GRINDLAY.

P. S. I send a Copy of the Report of the Select Committee which will be no doubt highly satisfactory.

REPORT.

The select committee appointed to enquire into the best means of establishing a communication by Steam with India by way of the Red Sea and to whom several petitions upon that subject were referred and who were empowered to report their opinion and the Minutes of the evidence taken before them, have pursuant to the order of the house examined the matter to them referred and have agreed to the following report.

The sudden termination of the session having deprived your committee of the opportuuity of that full investigation of the subject which it might othersise have received it is with some diffidence they present to the house the impressions which the valuable and important evidences brought before them and to which they beg leave to call the particular attention of the house has produced upon their minds.

Your committe have learned with much gratification that arrangements have been entered into between Her Majesty's Government and the East India Company for the establishment of a monthly communication by Steam from Suez to Bombay and they hail with satisfaction the liberal spirit in which the Court of Directors have met the propositions of Her Majesty's Government for the affording a direct intercourse with one portion of the continent of India and facilitating a communication for Letters with all the Residencies.

That inasmuch as, in the opinion of the witnesses who have appeared before your committee, a direct communication by Steam from the Red Sea to Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal would be practicable at all Seasons of the year by the employment of vessels of adequate tonnage and power, and as under judicious arrangements such extended establishment would appear to offer a prospect of an adequate return for the increased outlay by the conveyance of passengers and of some valuable articles of Merchandize which cannot be expected from the limited communication with Bombay alone:

Your committee feel bound to recommend a continued and zealous attention to the subject on the part of Her Majesty's Government and the East India Company.

But strongly as your Committee are impressed with a sense of the advantages political commercial, and personal which would arise from the more extended system communication they would earnestly deprecate any interrup of the valuable arrangements now in progress with which it appears to them from the evidence adduced to be perfectly compatible.

TO N. BURT
Commande

DEAR SIR,—We the undersigned to acquaint you that, as a small sense, of the very important, and rendered to us at Mangalore, on the by receiving our Families, at a time of d and your vessel; and by conveying them with sa kindness and attention to Cannanore, the utmost the hands of Messrs. Binny and Co. Madras, one thousand rupees for you to purchase with it a piece of Plate, as you may consider suitable to the value of such piece of Plate, as you may request, we beg to present you (with the superscription herewith enclosed) and of which we beg your acceptance.

Delay has been given to this address, and circumstances have transpired to cause it, and it is a source of pleasure to us, that such should have occurred as we shall now feel assured that the man who behaved so nobly did on the 5th of April last, will give us credit also we trust, for intending to pass over your exemplary conduct in silence, and yet will receive this acknowledgment, and the small token with the same feeling, in which both are now offered: With every sincere wish for your welfare and happiness, we remain;

Dear Sir,
your's very faithfully.

(Signed) Howard Dowker, Major 2d Regt. N. I.
" R. Oliphant, Surgeon 2nd Regt. N. I.
" R. N. Faunce, Capt. 2d Regt. N. I.
" Wm Junor, Lieut. 2d Regt. M. N. I.

Mangalore, 4th August, 1837.

SUPERSCRIPTION.

To Captain N. Burtsal Barque Eamont by Major Dowker, Surgeon Oliphant, Captain Fannant, and Lieut. Junor 2nd Regt. N. I. In token of their sense of his Humane and Praise-worthy conduct to their families when in danger at Mangalore on the 5th April 1837.

Major H. Dowker, R. Oliphant Esq. Surgeon, Captain R. N. FAUNCE, AND LIEUT. W, JUNOR,

Officers of the 2d Regt. M, N. I. Mangalore.

DEAR SIRS.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in duplicate dated Mangalore the 4th August which I received at Columbo on the 10th instant informing me of your having placed in the hands of Messrs. Binny and Co. Madras, one Thousand Rupees for the purchase of a piece of plate which you request me to accept with the annexed superscription in acknowledgement of the Services I was through divine providence instrumental in rendering to your families at Mangalore in April last.

Permit me dear Sirs to return you my sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the honor you have done me in presenting me with this munificent token of your approbation, and for the very gratifying manner you make mention of my conduct

Trusting that neither yourselves or your families may ever again be placed in such a perilous situation, and with wishing you all a long continuation of peace, good health, and happiness,

I remain,
Dear Sirs Yours,
N. BURTSAL.

Cannanore October, 1837.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—30TH NOVEMBER, 1837.

	Mor.	Evr.
Thursday	0 14	0 36
Friday	0 59	1 22

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Asst. Surg. H. R. Elliot, Civil Surg. from Dholia.
Asst. Surg. Broadhurst, Medical Dept., from Poonah.
Lieut. Bourchier, H. M. 17th Rt. from Do.
Capt. J. M. Martin, H. Artillery, from Do.
Lieut. Col. Elderton. M. E. Rt. from Kamptee.
Lieut. Sir Keith Jackson, Bt. 4th Dragoons from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. W. Brett, H. Artillery to Nugger.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—none.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 21th.—The East India Company's Sloop of war Elphistone, Lieut. J. P. Porter. Commanding, to Persian Gulph.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

STEAMERS.—Berenice, and Atalanta,

FREE TRADERS.—Logan, Tory, Sarah, Princess Charlotte, Hannah, John Knox, Asia. Orient, Lady Feversham Elora, Frances and Emma. Hero of Malown, Eamont, Calcutta, Urania, James McInroy, Gilmore. and Boyne.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Good Success, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily, Orleana, Sumdany. Sultana.

FRENCH.—Eleanor.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Piedmonse. and Mahomeedee.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1837.

We are at length enabled to lay before our readers the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed during the time of the defunct Parliament to inquire into the expediency of Steam Navigation to India via the Red Sea; and we fear it is a document which the least zealous of the conservatives will not regard with any peculiar favor. The comprehensives, the high pressure ones, we mean will hardly give us credit if we express our regret that so pale aud cold a document, as that we now publish, should have issued from the late committee, for after securing a certain and invariable communication with this presidency, as the best outlet and inlet for correspondence, we were extremely anxious that our brethren on the other side should have had the advantage of steamers at their own doors, although we were and are apprehensive that the enjoyment would be an expensive one. There is yet some hope for the comprehensives,—the committee has declared that it had been deprived of the opportunity of a full investigation by the abrupt termination of the Session, and therefore the decision, or rather no decision, of the Committee can have no operation on the question when again renewed, as we presume it will be from the earnestness with which the Bengallees have now taken up the matter and the amount of the conditional subscriptions to their steam scheme. We hardly ever read an emanation from any body which was of so exquisite a milk and water quality—it is like a King's Speech—it says promises and means nothing, and we have ceased reading it with the conviction that the committee has got rid of it with the expedient of moving the previous question. How is it that with Dr. Lardner on the spot and all his calculations, of the accuracy of which we cannot doubt but that some proof might have been offered, that the Committee should have terminated it's labors with the unmeaning do nothing, mean nothing smothered phrase "that it would appear to offer (a what) a PROSPECT of an adequate return." And then in the next paragraph, after days and days of sittings and volumes of evidence as capacious as a Polyglott, instead of saying yes or no to the matter, or saying something for it, or against it, that the parturition should be no other than that *your Committee feel bound to recommend a continued and zealous attention to the subject on the part of Her Majesty's Government and the East India Company*. We can imagine the expression of the faces of our friends on the other side when this satisfactory draught shall have been exhibited to them and should not be surprised if it operated like a talisman upon their torrid inflammations and doubled the subscription to their Steam Fund in a week. The report indeed is a matter which we presume none of their friends stultified themselves by putting their names to, for if the Committee meant to do or to recommend any such a meagre icy production as this, we can assure them it will find no favor in Indian eyes. By the bye it is whispered that if a plausible pretext could be found there is yet the disposition to throw a sail over the bridge and to remove us again to the distance of 4 or 5 months from England instead of 40 or 50 days. We can assure however our well meaning friends in Europe that this will not do; India must and will have her Steam Communication and if this is not to be by the means and assistance of the Company why it shall be without and against it.

Dr. Mill Principal of Bishop's College Calcutta has taken his passage in the Steamer tomorrow. He is coming round by water in the Sophia, and as she has not yet made her appearance there now seems little question but that he will lose his passage.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR,—Nov. 18.

From every quarter we hear nothing but accounts of rain falling in abundance and profusion. In Nellore and Cuddapah the county has been quite flooded—houses have been washed down—tanks have burst—and walls have fallen in without number. The great Budwall tank, the largest we believe in this part of India, is reported to have 12 months consumption of water in it, but there were great apprehensions of its bursting its bund. The Mails from the other Presidencies are all delayed, and when they do arrive come in most irregularly. From Bombay we have received no papers since our last—Colombo journals (the latest) of the 30th October and 1st November arrived together on Wednesday—and from Calcutta no papers have reached us since Thursday, when the dawks of the 2d. 3d and 4th arrived simultaneously.

Colombo papers to the 6th Instant have just reached us. They are filled with parting addresses to Sir Wilmot Horton, which His Excellency's able and liberal administration of the Government of that Island render him most justly entitled to. We may allude to them more particularly in our next.

A Slip issued with the *Chronicle* of the 6th mentions that the *Malabar* was in sight and supposed to have the new Governor, Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, on board.

MADRAS HERALD.—Nov. 18.

By a private letter from Colombo of the 5th instant, which arrived last evening, we learn that the *Malabar*, with the new Governor of Ceylon on board had just come to anchor—the date of her departure from England not stated. As the *Malabar* was to leave Portsmouth not before the middle of July we may hope to receive later news by her than we have had from Calcutta.

The following is the 8th and 9th day's drawing of the Madras Lottery.

No. 982 Prize of 5,000 Company Rupees.
No. 1440 Prize of 2,000 Company Rupees.
Nos. 918 3702 and 4890 Prize of 1,000 Company's Rupees each.
Nos. 2752 2846 3160 and 4372 Prizes of 400 Company's Rupees each.
Nos. 320 510 681 810 1157 1718 1832 1951 2897 2924 2935 3080 3560 3596 3619 3829 4123 4365 and 4677 Prizes of 200 Company's Rupees each.

No. 2692 Prize of 2,000 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 1796 and 3066 Prizes of 1,000 Company's Rupees each.
Nos. 570 617 1175 1500 1573 2046 2141 2344 2546 2858 3150 3463 3685 and 4956 Prizes of 200 Company's Rupees each.

The Capital Prize of a Lakh of Rupees in the Lottery fell in this morning's drawing to Ticket No. 2839. We have not heard who is the fortunate holder. *
The following were also drawn.
No. 1191 a Prize of 10,000.
No. 3874 do 2,000.
No. 692 do 1,000.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—NOVEMBER 1,

BENGAL INLAND STEAM ASSOCIATION.

Capital 25,00,000 Rupees, in 8000 Shares of 250 Rupees each.

PROSPECTUS.

The great demand that has arisen in India for conveyance by steam of merchandise and passengers, and the wide field that is there open for its profitable employment have induced the proposition to be made to supply this useful and powerful agent on its rivers on a more extended scale than now exists.

The success which has attended the experiments on the river Hooghly place beyond a doubt that few if any physical obstacles exist to the above object, which in a pecuniary point of view it has placed beyond the range of mere speculation, the advantages which must accrue to shareholders in a similar undertaking.

In furtherance therefore of this object the Directors of this Association purpose to raise a sum sufficient to purchase such Iron Steam Tug Accommodation and Cargo boats as appear necessary to meet the demand for the steam navigation of the Hooghly; and to diffuse as widely as possible, the benefits that will arise to the undertaking and secure an extended interest in the same, they propose to raise this sum in 8000 shares of 250 rupees each, and to the amount of 20 lakhs of rupees, which they consider amply sufficient to meet every present exigency. And to be enabled to commence operations immediately and avoid competition, they propose, as soon as they shall have a sufficient sum for the purpose, to make an offer to this Government for the whole or part of the Iron boats now running, and to forward such orders to England as shall enable them in a few months to complete the arrangements for the perfect steam navigation of their first and requisite object—The river Hooghly.

They have farthermore secured the services of an Engineer of eminence and ability to superintend and manage, their various works and machinery.

After what has been said and from what is before the eyes of the public, it appears a work of superogation to go into minute detail as to the pecuniary advantages likely to accrue to the undertaking. Suffice it to say the Directors are in possession of such authentic and correct information as induces them to lay before the public the following gross estimate of returns.

ESTIMATE OF RETURNS.

Fixed establishment for 10 Iron Steam Tug Accommodation and Cargo boats,,	10,00,000 rupees.
Average freight for passengers, treasure and cargo 20,000 rupees per trip, each boat averaging 7 trips, per annum,	Rs. 14,00,000
Deduct 25 per cent. for all expences and to occasion a perpetuity of the property according to Mr. Field's evidence before the House of Commons,.....	3,50,000
Annual Surplus Rs.	11,50,000

A little while ago we drew attention to the increasing demand for freight in the Company's Iron river boats, and suggested that an Association for conducting an establishment of Steam Tugs and cargo and passage boats for inland navigation upon the rivers of Bengal, would be both very desirable for the convenience of the public, and at the same time a safe and profitable speculation. We do not know whether our hint produced any impression: it gives us pleasure to find however, that the idea has been taken up by a very competent Judge, Mr. Smoerkrop, who was to have been employed as the principal engineer for the projected Saugor Railway; by whose permission we publish in a preceding column a prospectus, which we understand he has submitted or is about to submit to the Chamber of Commerce, for a joint stock "*Bengal Inland Steam Association.*" Mr. Smoerkrop proposes to raise a capital of twenty lakhs of Rupees, in shares of 250 Rupees, and with half of that capital to build ten pair of tug and accommodation and cargo boats, The ten lakhs we believe to be ample for the purpose. The returns he computes in the gross at 11½ lakhs per annum, which would indeed leave a very wide margin for profit supposing the expences of each trip in coals, wages, &c. to be at most 5000 Rs. or 3½ lakhs altogether. A more prudent estimate however would reduce the freight and passage money of each vessel per trip to half the sum put down, say 10,000 Rupees, and even so there will be 3½ lakhs net earned upon the 70 trips of the prospectus, applicable for dividends and to keep up the stock, the deterioration of which would be very slow in Iron boats employed in this service. In fact there can be no doubt of making it a very profitable speculation under good management, and we anticipate that the projector will find many persons in Calcutta disposed to take shares; but as the capital required is rather considerable and money is a more scarce commodity here than in Europe we would suggest that he follow the example of the Steam prospectus subscription, and look to England as the place where the bulk of the subscribers should be obtained, and where no doubt, it will be obtained when the project shall be presented at home recommended by a goodly show of respectable shareholders in India.

* We believe it to have fallen to C. Sims Esq. of the Civil Service.—ED.

AGRA.

AGRA UKHBAR.—Nov. 16.

KURNAUL.—The case for the prosecution of Lieuts. Keating and Jennings, of H. M's. 13th L. I., (arraigned before a Court Martial there for ungentleman like conduct, in refusing an explanation, both verbal and written, as offered by Captain Hughes of the Artillery, in consequence of which a meeting took place and Capt. H. received a mortal wound,) has closed, and the prisoners commence their defence. The charge received from Head Quarters is solely for unofficer and ungentleman like conduct, in refusing the explanation offered. The Second of the deceased was asked if he considered the duel a fair one, and answered that he conceived it was not. The Court, however, would not permit any matter connected with the capital crime to be entered into; nor would they allow the deceased's Second, cited as a witness, to record any of the serious impressions, as to the cause of Lieut. Keating's treatment of him, which the late Captain Hughes when dying submitted to him.

SINDE.—The principal Umeer of this place has imprisoned two of his brothers, for patriotically objecting to the admission of the English into the country, and to their increasing influence: their sagacity pointing out clearly enough, the consequences of such. Colonel Pottinger had gone to Huedurabad to consider the question

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE PERSECUTED PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND.

If her Majesty's Ministers, in determining upon their Irish policy, could be brought to consider what human nature is, instead of looking only to their own temporary interest, and the gratification of their paltry animosities, they would easily see that the policy they adopt cannot be successful. If it be true, as a great political philosopher has affirmed, that "nature has never said one thing while wisdom has said another," the Ministers might learn from nature that wisdom of which no men in the world are apparently more in need. Where was it ever found since the world began that to insult and persecute the more intelligent minority was the road to permanent tranquillity and security? The Protestants of Ireland are, indeed, the minority as to mere numbers, but in every other element of strength than mere numbers they are the superior party. Not only is the balance of intelligence with them, but of property, of self-controul, of steadfast resolutions, of industrious habits. They possess the sinews of war—whether it be a war of policy or of arms—in far more abundance than the rabble party to which our mean and truckling Government has sold itself; and as sure as nature does in the end assert her rights these superior elements of power will revolt against persecution, and exact a fearful retribution for the wrongs which are now suffered from a stupid, a traitorous, and a persecuting policy.

Let not this silly Government suppose that because the men whom they insult and injure are faithful to the law—that because they are not under the Romish discipline of opposition, nor testify in cowardly assassinations and midnight burnings their hostility to their political rulers—they are, therefore, unmindful of the hand of the oppressor, or the unutterable baseness of the consideration under which they are persecuted. It is not in human nature that they should be so, nor is it credible that, with such means as they possess, their sense of wrong should produce no result but the continual eating of their hearts in slow-consuming wrath. No, there is an endurance which is not exhausting—there is an endurance of wrong which strengthens the patient, till manly reason and manly feeling bid him endure no longer. We know not whether such very great people as Whig-Radical officials seem to think themselves ever condescend to read the works of so homely a philosopher as the Rev. George Crabbe. If they do they may there find (for he paints nature as it is) a little instructive history of one who, with a manly heart, bore in meekness the ill usage of the silly and the selfish. He gratified them not with ineffectual displays of the bitterness of feeling which they caused—

"But, with indignant spirit, still and strong,
He nursed the vengeance and endured the wrong."

And thus it must be with the Protestants of Ireland. They are neither above human nature nor below it. They possess not only the political right to the favour of the state, as members of that Church with which the political state is constitutionally associated, but they also possess that claim to consideration which, in all cases where artificial tyranny of government does not interfere with it, itself, and maintain its own right, intelligence and wealth which and bodily exertion, carefully maintained. Independently ght to impartial justice. But they ask for justice, but behold the Constitution on the realm, and the servants of the Crown; but the man who "Hurrah for the Repeal!" and quotes the "wild Irish cry" as his authority, happens to have more influence with the Government than either the Constitution, by virtue of which the Sovereign holds the Crown, or the obligations of duty under which Ministers have hitherto been supposed to act. Therefore no remonstrance has gone by, They will attempt it no more. The country is said to be at peace, because the rabble have been bribed, with public power and public money, to abstain from violence, while the Protestant mass hangs like a dark and threatening cloud upon the declivities of the northern mountains. In this peace there is no safety. The Ministerial parasites may have reason to complain that when they spoke of "peace" their adversaries made them ready for battle.

We do not wish to be understood as uttering threats, but as stating circumstances. And the circumstances which we state arise naturally and inevitably from the stupid attempt of Government to oppress that which will not and cannot be oppressed without a very strong and very effectual reaction. The reaction of an intelligent, earnest, and well-provided body of the people (it should be remembered) is a very different thing from the ungoverned outbursts of an infuriated rabble.—*Morning Post, Sept.* 29.

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Van Buren's long-expected message for the opening of the extraordinary session of Congress, which appeared this morning, has occupied the attention of men of business in the city more, perhaps, than any document of the kind did before. A belief prevails, but not among a very numerous party, that the policy which it holds forth as the future course of the American Government may be averted by a vote of Congress; but the more general impression is, that he will succeed in establishing it, in which case the most important consequences are expected to follow it. As regards the banks in the United States, the measure of conducting all Government business through the medium of specie receipts and payments will compel all those banks who are really solvent to resort without delay to specie payment, and all the rest to disappear entirely; so that instead of 700 banks, which was the number in action throughout the Union at the breaking out of the late crisis, there may probably be not more than 100 which are able to maintain themselves under the new state of things. As the banks have been the support of speculation and high prices, it is thought that they will now range generally at a much lower level, and that this must necessally affect very materially our own trade with that country. It is conceived also that it must tend, after a short time, to direct specie thither. Whether it will improve the position of those merchants who have failed through their transactions with the United States, and whose creditors depend upon the returns from thence, is a point much debated. Mr. Van Buren seems to hold out hopes of complete solvency, but this is spoken in a national sense, rather than of individuals who have yielded to the crisis, and it is to be feared therefore that their prospects cannot be much mended by the general establishment of specie payments and low prices. Another conclusion to which many have come in considering this question is, that the banking system throughout Europe must be affected in a greater or less degree by the example set in America, and that those counties where the paper system exists in full force can only protect themselves against its consequences by guarding with the most jealous care against any over-issues of paper.

The opinions of the measure as expressed in the United States journals are so various and contradictory as to be worthy of no attention. A most bitter party spirit is excited, and dictates all that is said on the subject on either side. The actual effect of the message has been to put an immediate stop to all all speculative business and to lower prices of all kinds.—*Times, Sept.* 30.

HANOVER,—SEPT. 22.

Mr. Bryan, the High Sheriff of Dublin, arrived in this city on the 12th, with the congratulatory address of that city to the King on his accession to the throne; and on the 13th had the honour to be most graciously received by his Majesty, in the presence of the Ministers Count Von Alten, Von Schults, and Von Schele. The address is as follows:—

"From the Members of the Common Council of the City of Dublin, Summer meeting, July 11, 1837.

"Resolved unanimously, that the High Sheriff Bryan be requested to go to Hanover, in order to present to his Majesty the King of Hanover the congratulatory address of the corporation on his accession to the throne of that kingdom.

(Signed) "ALLEN and LAMBERT."
"Clerks to the Common Council."

"Address of the Common Council to his Royal Highness Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover.

"We, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and citizens of the City of Dublin, in Common Council assembled, most deeply regret the loss of your Majesty's powerful defence of the ancient loyal and Protestant institutions of the kingdom. Greatly as we have reason to deplore the loss of your Majesty's energetic support, we do not fail to congratulate your Majesty on your accession to the throne of the kingdom of Hanover. We are convinced that your Majesty will display the same energy in the exalted position to which Providence (!) has called you for the good of the nation which your Majesty now governs. In testimony hereof, we have caused this address to be confirmed by affixing to it the seal of this city. July 11, 1837.

(Here follow the signatures).

The reply of his Majesty the King is as follows:—

"To the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Citizens of the city of Dublin, in Common Council assembled.

"MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN—I have received with peculiar satisfaction the address which your honourable corporation has voted me. It is not enough for me verbally to express my thanks to you through Mr. High Sheriff Bryan; I embrace the present opportunity to give you a permanent assurance of my sincere acknowledgments of this mark of your esteem and attachment, of the feelings which you express, and the manner in which you have manifested them to me. My accession to the throne of Hanover has opened to me a new sphere of duties, and in some measure removed me from the personal fulfilment of the duty so dear to me, of supporting our invaluable Protestant institutions in Church and State, to which, after the example of my venerable father, King George III., I have devoted myself from my youth, and which I have zealously endeavoured to instil into the mind of my son. It is a great consolation to me to find that what is a source of uneasiness to me is not looked on with indifference by the Corporation of the city of Dublin. Be assured, that the change in my external situation has not changed my heart. I constantly put up my prayers for the welfare of our most gracious Queen Victoria, for the preservation of the church on which the throne is founded, and for the maintenance of the rights of all classes of her Majesty's faithful subjects.

"ERNEST AUGUSTUS.

"Hanover, Sept. 10, 1837."

THE ROYAL STUD.

To the Right Hononrable Lord Viscount Melbourne.

MY LORD,—I take the liberty of addressing you, and of calling the attention of the public to a subject which seems to have been too little thought of by both. I allude to the notable expedient of selling the royal stud by public auction, without exception even of the beautiful Arabians, "minions of their race," the present of an eastern Prince to England's King, thus casting a foul stain on the national character, and injuring materially the national interests, for the horse is a noble animal, and to encourage his race, and to bring all his admirable powers and qualifications to perfection, is an object of primary national concern, and has by all nations. warlike or otherwise, been so considered, and never more so than at the present moment. Agents from Austria, France, and Russia, have come over to this country to avail themselves of this act of meanness, stupidity, and folly, and to pick up the pearls we are so basely throwing away. Even the Americans, who one would think least likely to take an interest in this subject, have lately been making purchases of some of our best horses, not scrupling to give three or four thousand pounds a piece for them. We alone seem willing to yield our acknowledged superiority on this improvement point, and indeed on too many others, and to barter it away for a pecuniary and trifling consideration. My Lord, ships and horses, the *duo fulmina belli*, used to be the pride and glory of Englishmen. They are the bulwarks of national safety, and instruments of natioal renown, and the perfection to which we brought, and the skill with which we used them, has long been the admiration of the world, and our supremacy therein honourably characteristic of our country. Alas! my Lord, how changed we must be if we can behold with apathy these interests neglected, this superiority passing away from us, whilst other nations are nobly indeed emulating, and endeavouring, by copying, to surpass us. As no reason has or can be assigned for this shabby transaction, it is difficult not to imagine it to originate in some private motive, either of interest or malice, and to denounce it as a disgraceful job. As to the silly suggestion that it is unbecoming a Queen to have a royal stud, it can only provoke laughter, and is, indeed, arrant nonsense. The royal stud is a truly royal appendage to the Crown, and to maintain it a primary public object; and seeing the huge sums foreigners are willing to give for our best horses, it is the only security for some of the very best being preserved amongst us, and of their being, as they ought to be, prized above all price. If it is unfit that under a Queen interests of such public importance should be disregarded, it follows that it is unfit that a Queen should wear the Crown, and not that the royal stud should be sold. The only other suggestion I have heard even whispered, for none have been publicly stated, to reconcile us to this public act of degradation, is the miserable, short-sighted, penurious, pennywise and poundfoolish economy so much in vogue in these "costermonger days," under the influence of which are withering all the great interests of our country; but this pretence, poor as it is, cannot be brought to bear upon the subject, for the establishment is in such high repute, so that, as a mere matter of traffic, it is a thriving concern, and will naturally become more and more so every year. It may be said, why, then, not leave it to individual exertion to maintain?—but the public object could not thereby be secured, that object being that no temptation of gain should extract from the country its best horses. Our lively neighbours, in their vivacity and wit, have called us a nation of shopkeepers, and should this paltry project be carried in to effect, they will henceforth, perhaps, denominate us a nation of pedlars. My Lord, put your veto upon it at once, and obliterate, if it be possible, the shame and reproach of having for a moment entertained such a thought. The remonstrance put forth by the Jockey Club of England will have, I hope, its due weight with your Lordship; any how they will have done honour to themselves, and have evinced to the world that Englishmen, even in their sports, do not forget their country; and in case Government refuses to interfere, the Gentlemen and Noblemen of England will, I trust, step forward upon this occasion and become themselves the purchasers of the royal stud, and, by vesting it in the Crown, confer a lasting benefit on the country. I confess, my Lord, my jealousy is more especially alive on this subject, as I think I see manifested, for the first time in the Government of this country, an apathy not only of national prejudices, but of national feelings and interests. The other great arm of the country, the other thunderbolt of war, seems to challenge as little regard as the royal stud; for it appears, from a very sensible little pamphlet just published by a Commander in the Royal Navy, that the Emperor of Russia, besides sending his agents over to this country to purchase the royal stud, maintains in the Baltic, besides a fleet in the Black Sea, twenty-six line-of battle ships, with frigates and small vessels in proportion, victualled for four months, and manned with 30,000 men, all arranged and disciplined after the English model, and commanded by officers who served with our fleet in the Mediterranean; and the accuracy, says the pamphlet, with which they made use of the knowledge so gained is quite astonishing; whilst we have to oppose such a force, should any collision take place, only seven line-of-battle ships. Your Lordship, moreover also confessed that you have unwillingly but not unwittingly dealt a heavy blow at Protestantism at home; and it appears our Navy is exposed to have a heavy blow dealt to it abroad. Surely, my Lord, this is enough to arouse the attention of the most indolent and excite the alarm of the least apprehensive, and to fill with jealousy the heart of every Englishman who is alive to the honour, character, and hard-earned superiority of this great, and I trust, not declining country. I will only add one more observation on the subject of this address, that I am satisfied that our late benevolent and patriotic Sovereign, William IV., would have sooner chopped off his right arm, than have affixed his signature to so poor-spirited, low-minded, and anti-national a project, albeit that his Majesty, being bred a sailor, knew more about ships than horses, in which he took little pleasure. Still, upon public grounds, and with true English feeling, which guided every act of his reign, he cherished and encouraged the establishment of the royal stud; and I have reason to believe, and have, indeed, no doubt of the fact, at the short time before his lamented end, he confessed his deep regret at not being able to make, considering the provisions he was called upon, and it was his indispensable duty to make, for those he left behind him, a present to the nation of the royal stud, at the same time expressing his anxious hope that it should not be abandoned; thus thought and felt William IV., and thus will, I have no doubt, the people of England.—I remain, my Lord, your most obedient and very humble servant.

FRANCIS BURDETT.

St. James's-place, Sept. 16, 1837.

[*Naval and Military Gaz. Sept.* 23.

PIMLICO AND BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

BUCKINGHAM Palace is certainly a very different building to what it used to be; Pimlico, too, has undergone a mighty change. The most desolate suburb in Middlesex has started out of its caterpillar condition, and taken wings like a butterfly. The transformation has also been quite as sudden. Three months ago the passenger turned out of Buckingham Gate into a badly formed dirty high road, surrounded on all sides by insignificant allies and courts, and girt with houses in a state of second childhood. Tradesmen stood at their shop doors with dividend looking faces—every other parlour window declared its ability to afford furnished lodgings, but there was no such competency apparent in the faces of the inhabitants. Inefficient, squalid, and hungry, Pimlico was almost as miserable to look at as it no doubt was to live in. But all the clouds which lowered on its houses are past off. Hovels have disappeared, lanes have been obliterated, business is looking up, and parlour windows have lost their well-written intimations. Penny shavers have burst into confirmed perfumers; tobacconists have renovated their respective Scotchmen; and cheesemongers no longer set apart a portion of their shop for the dispensation of pantaloons. Commerce has assumed its legitimate character in every respect. Various immersed vallies in its carriage ways have been judiciously filled up, the mountains on its footpaths have been levelled: equipages,

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esides doctors' carriages and surgeons' gigs, flow into it rom all sides: there is a muster of ladies on its promenades, and attendant gentlemen: many of the children also we perceive have the advantage of shoes and stockings; and it has the air, in short, of being a place of some importance as well as a desirous and stirring neighbourhood. All other suburbs must of necessity yield the preeminence to Pimlico. In point of scenery it is perhaps inferior to Highgate and Hampstead. Islington may also have the advantage in point of cheerfulness; but these, and even Kensington, the renowned of poets and the abode of the Princess, in the nobler characteristic of courtliness, must all bow to Pimlico—the abode of the Queen.

Journeying up the Mall, and having but just left the busy streets round St. Martin's, how we felt, as we approached Pimlico, the dullness of its atmosphere gradually getting possession of our faculties. What a desolate-looking place that great sandy desert in front of the Palace used to be, graced only by two or three lamp-posts and a couple of foot-soldiers. Who ever crossed it, in dull weather, without feeling an inclination to ague, and a strong desire, out of sheer pity for their solitude, to shorten the long faces of the representatives of the British force hy a little amusing conversation! What a penal settlement for the unoffending men of war! What, we used frequently to wonder, could they possibly be keeping guard over, if it were not their own sentry-boxes or the iron railings near them. Great was their mistake if they entered the army under the hope of signalising themselves, or handing their names down to posterity! Great they must feel it to be. Conceiving the feeling of a Xerxes under such circumstances—or of a Napoleon! The Palace itself, also, looked cheerless, and was untenanted. We imagined how the wind whistled through its corridors and galleries, and up and down its staircases; and we sympathised, when we passed by it at night time, with the alarm the superstitious under-butler must be in, if he had read the 'Mysteries of Udolpho,' and was addicted to mistaking the coal-skuttle for an irritated hobgoblin, or to hearing noises which he did not hear.

But this is no longer the case. The west end of the Park is now as lively as can be, and the interior of the Palace, we take it, is quite the wrong sort of place for ghosts. We can pass it even when the Abbey bell tolls the midnight hour without any recurrence to supernatural romance. There are sounds of revelry in its chambers, and its lights cheer the exterior darkness. And by day, withal, what a motley group is there! Where is the desert now? Equipages of all sorts, from the ambassador's carriage to that of the knife-grinder, are all day careering over it—all day it is crowded. If a carriage enters the fore court no one entertains a doubt but her Majesty is therefore about to take an airing—if a servant crosses it the matter is beyond a doubt. From eight in the morning till eight at night the British public assembled there feel convinced that the Queen is every minute going to appear among them. If her Majesty does not appear *this* minute, she will the next, and so on. This keeps up the assembly the whole twelve hours. Nursery-maids no longer take their charges into any other part of the Park; the seats at that end are for ever crowded. It is becoming the favourite promenade of all classes and ages. Hoops are trundling backwards and forwards; elderly gentlemen are tumbling over poodles and little boys; young ladies are walking sedately, and young gentlemen are there to admire them. The soldiers' faces are brightened up by the sudden responsibility of their sentryship: and the sandy desert hath been utterly converted into a rendezvous for perpetual merry makers of all sorts.—*Court Journal Sept.* 30.

THE NEW HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.—Active preparations have for some days past been making for the immediate commencement of the new embankment wall of the new Houses of Parliament, which, as the buildings are to be carried up flush with the water line, will require to be a work of great strength and solidity. The garden belonging to the dismantled residence of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and that known as Cotton-garden, the cleared space where the Star-chamber stood, are now partly covered with workshops and sawpits, and the open space is crowded with timbers, which a number of sawyears, carpenters, and other artisans are busy at work upon, fitting them for the purposes of forming a vast coffer dam within which a solid broad foundation may be built for the intended wall. The erection of the coffer dam was commenced yesterday, when much interest was attracted by the number of workmen employed in driving a double row of piles, the nearest row being at a parallel distance in the river of about fifty yards from the existing embankment wall. The rows of piles are distant about five yards from each other, and will enclose a space extending from the pier of the third Middlesex arch to the extremity of the intended length of the embankment wall, and including a space of about twenty yards on the northern side of the bridge. Three of the arches on the Middlesex end will thus be blocked up, of which due notice has been given by the Lord Mayor, whose permission, as conservator of the Thames, it was necessary to obtain. Five barges, each with one of those lofty machines on board, popularly known as "monkeys," for driving piles, were yesterday being constantly worked by gangs of labourers. A ballast having barge, worked by a steam engine, is employed in clearing the line where the piles are to be placed from the accumulated mud.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

Yesterday a common-hall was held for the election of a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

An idle report had been circulated through the city amongst those who knew nothing of the corporation affairs, that it was the intention to elect Alderman Wood, who has been already twice chief magistrate, and the hall was unusually crowded before the hour of election by persons fond of contest of the kind. It was perfectly well known by those who generally move in such matters, that Alderman Wood had no idea of becoming a candidate, and the whole course pursued in public and private life by Alderman Cowan formed an unanswerable argument against a deviation from the regular forms. A great number of the aldermen attended on the occasion.

The RECORDER having informed the livery of the purpose for which they assembled, and stated that in consequence of the intended visit of the Queen to the citizens on the 9th of November, it was incumbent upon them to exercise the soundest judgment in electing an individual qualified to receive Her Majesty, expressed a hope that whatever might be the municipal changes about to take place, no effort would be made to stifle the public voice in the election of the magistrates of the city of London. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor, Recorder, and aldermen then left the hall, and

The COMMON SERJEANT proceeded, according to the usual forms, to put up the names of the several aldermen below the chair. For Alderman Cowan, the next in rotation, almost every man in the hall held up his hands; and Alderman Wilson, who immediately follows in the rote, was declared to be returned with Alderman Cowan.

The Sheriff then made the return to the Court of Aldermen, and the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and Recorder, soon afterwards came back to the hustings, and it was announced, amidst cheers, that Alderman Cowan was elected Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

The LORD MAYOR elect then came forward upon the hustings and returned thanks in the warmest terms of gratitude for the honour done him, and declared that he should do everything in his power to serve his fellow-citizens and support the dignity of the high office to which he had been elevated. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. TRAVERS came forward to move a vote of thanks to the late sheriffs, Sir James Duke and Mr. J. Johnson, for their conduct during their year of office. It would be recollected that he had introduced to them the former of these gentlemen, and he believed they were perfectly satisfied at the result of the trial of those two most excellent and highlygified individuals. The late sheriffs had commenced and established a series of reforms in the government of Newgate, from which the greatest advantages were likely to arise. The unfortunate creatures who were confined in that goal, which, it would be remembered, was now a gaol for untried prisoners alone, would be rendered more comfortable, and a system of classification would be formed by which contamination to the inexperienced would be wholly prevented by the arrangements thus effected by the late sheriffs, who had devoted their money, their health, their time, and their comforts to the service of their fellow-citizens. (Great cheering.) Mr. Travers then proposed the vote of thanks (for which see advertisement)

Mr. D. SALOMONS seconded the motion. He had, he said, been honoured with the thanks of the livery last year, for the performance of the duties of sheriff, and it was with great gratification he appeared on the hustings to move a vote of thanks to two gentlemen, who had had greater difficulties to encounter. (Cheers.) He alluded to the difficulties of the contested election, of which no adequate conception could be formed. (Loud cheers.) The Sheriffs, during that scene, kept aloof from the excitement by which all others were agitated, and set an example of impartiality most worthy of imitation. In the whole course of their proceedings there was manifested the strongest disposition to perform the duties of their office in such a manner as to render the difficulty of imitation almost insurmountable. (Cheering.)

Mr. T. WILLIAMS (the Common-Councilman) bore testimony to the admirable exertions of the Sheriffs, and spoke of the genuine spirit of humanity by which they had been influenced during their year of office.

The vote of thanks was then carried amidst universal acclamations.

Sir J. DUKE came forward amidst the most enthusiastic cheering. His excellent colleague had deputed him to address the livery for both, and he felt the utmost gratification in receiving so high a proof of the approbation of his fellow citizens. They had had an arduous year of office, but they had been amply repaid by the testimony which had been borne to their exertions They had contrived to remove from the city of London the stigma which had been cast upon it with regard to its criminal prison, by changing the whole of its arrangements, adding immensely to its conveniences and security. (Cheers.) A misfortune had occurred there on the preceding day, in the escape of a prisoner, but that escape had been effected in consequence of the neglect of one of the turnkeys, and was in no respect attributable to any defect in the alterations. (Cheers.) He thought it to be his duty to state that the Court of Aldermen had rendered to the Sheriffs the utmost assistance, and that they were also largely indebted to Lord John Russell for the anxiety his Lordship had shown to improve the gaols of the country. In fact it would have been impossible for them to proceed with the improvements they had contemplated, if they had not been aided by Lord John Russell's regulations to remove convicts from Newgate, and make that gaol a receptacle for untried prisoners, alone. (Cheers.) Mr. Salomons was perfectly right in saying that the Sheriffs had at the late election confined themselves to their public functions. He had never given nor solicited a vote for any candidate, and he could answer for an adherence to the same principle on the part of his brother sheriff, with whom he never had had the slightest difference, and between whom and himself he was happy to say a firm friendship had sprung up. Sir James concluded by again expressing his thanks and the thanks of his colleague for the honour thus conferred upon them, and retired amidst the loud and long-continued applauses of his fellow citizens.

Deputy WESTWOOD then moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for his conduct in his mayoralty.

Mr. RIDLEY seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The LORD MAYOR returned thanks, and the hall was dissolved.

CAPTAIN BACK ON THE ICE.

We gave last week an interesting relation by an eye witness of the dangers and difficulties encountered by the hardy adventurers on board the Terror; yet we make room for Captain Back's own narrative; its journal-form will serve to give accuracy to the more general sketch of the former writer. Her Majesty's ship Terror strengthened and prepared in every way for encountering the ice, sailed from England in June, 1836, with the intention of proceeding to Repulse Bay or Wager Inlet, or the north-western shore of Hudson's Bay; thence an exploring party was to cross over the supposed isthmus to the Artice Sea, with the hope of coasting along and determining the outline of the northern shores of America. The following letter will show that the physical obstacles which opposed themselves to this undertaking were utterly insurmountable:—

"TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHIGAL SOCIETY.

"September 11, 1837.

"SIR,—As the expedition from which I have just returned originated with the Geographical Society, and, at its recommendation, was most liberalty carried into effect by his Majesty's government, I feel it incumbent on me to offer to the society an outline of the principal events which occurred from the time of my quitting England in June 1836. Till my return to Lough Swilly on the night of Sunday, the 3d instant.

"In a statement of this description, it would be impossible to enter into the detail of all the extraordinary and, I may say, unparalleled circumstances which have marked the course of the whole of our proceedings: such details, I trust, I may shortly be enabled to offer to the society and to the public in a more complete form; but in the meantime, it is due to those who took so warm an interest in the expedition to furnish them with an authentic narrative of the voyage, which must, however, necessarily be very brief, and will consist of extracts selected from my daily journal, as better calculated to convey a correct impression of the singular occurrences to which we were witnesses.

"June 23—We took our departure from Papa Westra and steered across the Atlantic—the weather stormy.

"July 29—We fell in with the ice, and on the following day we first saw the coast of Labrador, near Cape Chudliegh.

"Aug. 1.—Passed through Hudson's Straits, and on the 5th saw some of the company's ships, apparently beset with ice, off the North Bluff. By keeping close in with the land we got ahead and lost sight of them; and on the following day we were ourselves hampered. The ice was compact, and covered the horizon towards Hudson's Bay, as far as could be seen from the mast head, while to the north west it presented a favourable appearance; I had, therefore, no hesitation in proceeding in that direction.

"Aug. 16.—We got a run of forty miles from Trinity Isles, yet did not get sight of Baffin Island till the 23d, when we also saw Southampton Island to the south west.

"Two days of westerly wind at this crisis would have enabled us to reach Repulse Bay: but easterly winds prevailed, and packed the whole body of ice in such a manner, that all hope of retracing ous steps to pass to the southward of Southampton Island, and up Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, was out of the question.

"On the 29th, we were drifted by the ice to lat. 65 deg. 50 min. N., long. 82 deg. 7 min W. This was our extreme north point, and here we were within forty miles of Winter-Island, where the Hecla and Fury passed the winter of 1821-2. By dint of boring, the ship was worked to the southward towards Southampton Island, whither we were attracted by the flattering appearance of a lane of open water.

"Sept. 4.—We were only 136 miles from Repulse Bay, and two days of strong breeze would have led though Frozen Strait to our destination. During the next fortnight we continued drifting slowly to the westward, passed within three miles of Cape Comfort—a bluff headland, rising about one thousand feet above the sea.

"Sept. 20.—We were seriously nipped by the ice, so as to start some of the ship's fastenings.

"On 22d, being within twenty-five miles of the Duke of York's Bay, we tried to cut through the ice, but found it impracticable, as it closed immediately. From this date the ship was no longer under our guidance, but being closely beset, was carried to and fro according to the wind and tide.

"Sept. 26.—We were drifted into lat. 65 deg. 48 min., long. 83 deg. 40 min., our extreme western point, and ninety miles from Repulse Bay.

"Sept. 27.—A rush of ice from the eastward lifted the ship's stern seven feet and a half out of the water; constant easterly winds.

"Oct. 9.—A clear channel in shore as far as Cape Bylot, for the space of twelve hours, and again on the 27th; but we were so completely frozen up, we could not take advantage of it, although to effect so important an object the ice-saws, axes, and every other implement so liberally supplied by government, were put in requisition, and all the energies of both officers and crew were strained to the utmost, but in vain.

"Oct. 17.—The thermometer fell to 9 degress below Farhrenheit. In the beginning of November the ship was housed in and every arrangement made for meeeting the rigour of winter. Snow walls were raised round the ship, and in this manner we drifted to and fro off the high land of Cape Comfort, at times carried so close to the rocks as to excite alarm for the safety of the ship.

"Dec. 21.—A furious gale from the westward drove us off shore fourteen miles to the eastward of Cape Comfort, from which point the coast, not before laid down in our charts, was surveyed, as we drifted to the south-eastward for the distance of about 120 miles, as far as Seahorse Point, the eastern extremity of Southampton Island. The general character of the coast, barren hills and cliffs, varying from 750 to 1,000 feet above the sea.

On Christmas-day the first symptoms of scurvy showed themselves, which gradually extended itself to all hands. At one time twenty-five men were suffering from it, but eventually only three persons fell victims to this dreadful disease, viz.—the gunner and two seamen. In the beginning of January, during a calm, our flote of ice split with a fearful crash—and this was the commencement of a series of shocks that nothing but the great strength of the mass of timber and iron employed in fortifying the ship could have withstood; as it was, the vessel strained in every direction.

Feb. 18.—Early in the morning the thermometer at thirty-three degrees below zero, a disruption of the ice took place and waves of ice, thirty feet high, were rolled towards the ship which complained much; the decks were separated, the beams raised off the shelf pieces; lashings and stones used for supporters gave way; iron bolts partially drawn; and the whole frame of the ship trembled so violently as to throw some of the men down. Yet this was not our worst disaster.

"On the 15th of March, while driving to the south eastward, off a low poit (since appropriately named "Terror Point") a tremendous rush of ice from the north-west took the ship astern, and, although buried to the flukes of the anchor in a cock of ice, such was the pressure that she was forced upon it, and, at the same time, thrown over to starboard; the stern post was carried away, and the stern lifted seven feet out of the water. The same night a second rush of ice tore up the remnants of our floe, and forced the ship on the ice, so that her forefoot was quite out of the water; her sunken stern was threatened by an overhanging wave of ice, full thirty feet high, but which, providentially, stopped as it touched the quarter of the ship; the water poured in through the stern frame, and the ship creaked and strained in every direction; provisions were got on deck, the boats lowered, and every preparation made for the worst extremity and in the silence of the night, we calmly awaited the anticipated coming of another shock, which, to all human appearances, must have been the last.

"Heaven ordained it otherwise, and in this novel cradle of ice we were drifted, without further injury, to Seahorse Point. The ice that bore us was ascertained to be seventy feet thick, and it was not until we had sawed though long lines of twenty-five feet thick, at a future day, that the ship was freed from this situation. The position of Seahorse Point was determined to be lat. 63 deg 43 min., long. 89 deg. 10 min. west variation 49 deg. westerly; the lowest temperature was 53 deg. below zero, when both mercury and brandy were frozen.

"On the 1st of May the ship, still on the ice, was drifted near Mill Island, thence to the southward of Nottingham Island, between it and Cape Wolstenholme, a perpendicular cliff of 1,000 feet high, thence to the northward of Charles Island, which we reached on the 21st of June. The ice now showed symptoms of disruption, and we set all hands to work with a 35 foot ice saw, worked by shears, and on the 11th of July, having sawed to within three feet, the floe split in a fore and aft direction, and liberated the larboard side; we immediately made sail on the ship, but found we could not extricate her from an iceberg between the fore and main chains; we again had recourse to saws and purchases, when the lump of ice still fast to the ship rose to the surface of the water, and threw the vessel on her beamends, the water rushing in with frightful rapidity. All hands were instantly set to work again, and laboured day and night unremittingly at the fatiguing but indispensable operation of sawing, till, exhausted by their exertions, I was obliged to call them in from the ice for rest and re[illegible] quarter of an hour had elapsed from [illegible] sudden disruption of the ice [illegible] crashed with terrific violence, [illegible] snapping, apparently without [illegible] spars that had been placed, fearful [illegible] but for the merciful interposition of [illegible] inevitably have been crushed by the [illegible] which they had just been [illegible]

"As the ice [illegible] along. Finding it impossible to [illegible] spare one was fitted, and sail made [illegible] an anxious moment, as we [illegible] answer her helm; and as the [illegible] with her head towards England, [illegible] from all on board.

"I had cherished to the last moment the hope that the damages sustained might not be [illegible] my pushing for Wager Inlet or Repulse Bay, [illegible] comes, and there to [illegible] while some in boats carried into effect the object of our expedition; but when I found she required two pumps constantly going to keep her free, that both outer and inner stern posts were gone, the keel seriously damaged besides various other casualties, I felt it became my duty, however reluctantly, to make the best of our way home, ward. Fortunately, the early part of our passage across the Atlantic was favourable, but subsequently the weather became boisterous and the ship leaks increased very much, so that we could barely keep her free with incessant pumping; to secure the ship also we were obliged to strap her together with the stream chain cable.

"On the 6th of August we again passed through Hudson's Straits, and on the 3d of September arrived in Lough Swilly, not having let go our anchor since June, 1836.

"To speculate on what might have been the result of this expedition, had I reached either Repulse Bay or Wager River, would now be idle, but I cannot resist the opportunity of recording my unaltered opinion as to the practicability of the service. when once a party should have reached either of the before-mentioned starting places.

"The north-eastern shore of Southampton Island has been now surveyed for the first time by Lieutenant Owen Stanley, who has also made various views of the coast, and a chart showing the track of the ship, the remarkable position in which the ship was placed among the ice, admirably illustrated by Lieutenant Smyth, in a series of spirited and characteristic drawings.

"I cannot conclude this brief account without bearing testimony to the great assistance I have invariably received from Lieutenant Smyth, and all the officers and crew employed under my command in this expedition, to the cheerful obedience with which all orders were obeyed, and to the steadiness of behaviour evinced in circumstances of uncommon trial. I have the honour to be, &c.

"GEORGE BACK

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message of the American President has not disappointed us. He enters largely into the causes of the late crisis, and distinguishes between legitimate credit and the artificial stimulus given to speculation by excessive issues of paper money, delivers his views as to the probable duration of the present commercial embarssment, and announces what steps ought, in his opinion, to be pursued by the Government.

He attributes the over-trading chiefly to over-issues of bank paper. At the commencement of 1834 the bank notes in circulation amounted to about 95,000,000 dollars and the loans and discounts of the bank to 324,000,000 dollars. Between that time and the 1st of January 1836, the paper circulation had increased to more than 140,000,000 dollars, and the loans and discounts to more than 457,000,000 dollars. To this increase is to be added the credit acquired by means of foreign loans contracted by the States and State institutions, and, above all by the lavish accommodations extended by foreign dealers to American merchants.

The President is at some pains in showing that the credit so profusely given by foreign dealers to American merchants has been injurious to America. It led to excessive investments in unproductive public lands, to all manner of wild, unprofitable speculations, and to an extension of credit to traders in the interior of the country for supplies greatly beyond the wants of the people. The consequences were equally ruinous to both countries:—"The commercial community of Great Britain were subjected to the greatest difficulties; and their debtors in this country (he says) were not only suddenly deprived of accustomed & expected credits, but called upon for payments which in the actual posture of things, could only be made through a general pressure and at the most ruinous sacrifices."

This brings the President naturally to the consideration of the state of banking in England and America. The President seems to be of the opinion of many enlightened men in this country, that bodies of men or individuals deriving profits from loans ought not to be entrusted with the issue of paper. He is of opinion that the augmentation of paper currency in England has been as excessive as in the United States.—"Proneness to excessive issues has ever been (he observes) the vice of the banking system—a vice as prominent in national as in State institutions. This propensity is as subservient to the advancement of private interests in the one as in the other, and those who direct them both, being principally guided by the same views and influenced by the same motives, will be equally ready to stimulate extravagance of enterprise by improvidence of credit. How strikingly is this conclusion sustained by experience! The bank of the United States with the vast powers conferred on it by Congress, did not, or could not, prevent former and similar embarrassments; nor has the still greater strength it has been said to possess by its present Charter enabled it in the existing emergency, to check other institutions, or even to save itself. In Great Britain, where it has been seen the same causes have been attended with the same effects, a national bank, possessing powers far greater than are asked for by the warmest advocate of such an institution here, has also proved unable to prevent an undue expansion of credit and the evils that flow from it."

There is a wide difference between banking and coining. That men of capital should, either singly or associated in companies, afford accommodation to traders for a suitable consideration is all very proper, and this accommodation will always be afforded. But it is one thing to deal in money and another to make it when the same individual is allowed to deal in money and to make it, he will be irresistibly led to make as much as he can keep in circulation, in order that his profits may be as large as possible. With respect to the Joint-Stock Banks no one pretends to justify them. But the Bank of England, it has been proved, also abused its power of issuing notes, by acting on principles different from those which a board having no other duty than to attend to the Exchanges would have observed. The key to this departure from sound principles will be found in the pursuits of the Directors, merchants having often an interest in keeping up prices, and in the temptation to make large profits to afford dividends to the proprietors. To render the existence of a bank compatible with the public safety, the power of controlling the issue should be withdrawn from the functionaries who manage the banking department. With the details of banking the public have no concern; but they have a deep interest in seeing that the body intrusted with the issue should be so constituted as to have no temptation to abuse their power.

The President of the United States proposes to strike a blow at the paper-money system. He says he does not see why the Treasury should require the aid of banks in collecting or keeping, the public money. "The collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money can," he says, "it is believed, be well managed by officers of the Government. Its collection, and, to a great extent, its disbursement also, have indeed been so conducted solely by them, neither national nor State banks, when employed, being required to do more than keep it safely while in their custody, and transfer and pay it in such portions and at such times as the Treasury shall direct. Surely banks are not more able than the Government to secure the money in their possession against accident, violence, or fraud. The assertion that they are so, must assume that a vault in a bank is stronger than a vault in the Treasury, and that directors, cashiers, and clerks, not selected by the Government, nor under its control, are more worthy of confidence than officers selected from the people and responsible to the Government—officers bound by official oaths and bonds for a faithful performance of their duties, and constantly sub-

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ject to the supervision of congress." The additional expense would not, he thinks, exceed 60,000 dollars a year.

There can be no doubt, if these views of the President be sanctioned by Congress, that the circulation must become in a great measure specie. The constant necessity of having gold and silver to satisfy the demands of Government will compel all dealers in notes to be prepared with specie for those who want it, and will, in fact, throw notes more or less into discredit. "It may, indeed, be questioned, observes the President, "whether it is not for the interest of the banks themselves that the Government should not receive their paper. They would be conducted with more caution and on sounder principle. By using specie only in its transactions, the Government would create a demand for it, which would, to a great extent, prevent its exportation, and, by keeping it in circulation, maintain a broader and safer basis for the paper currency. That the banks would thus be rendered more sound and the community more safe, cannot admit of a doubt."

He thinks the addition to the present embarrassment which the determination to receive no paper will create, must be far more than balanced by its tendency to prevent a recurrence of the evil. "If at a moment of simultaneous and unexpected suspension of the banks it adds something to the many embarrassments of that proceeding yet these are far overbalanced by its direct tendency to produce a wider circulation of gold and silver, to increase the safety of bank paper, to improve the general currency, and thus to prevent altogether such occurrences, and the other and far greater evils that attend them."

While it is impossible to deny the soundness of this opinion of the President, on the supposition that Congress acts on his views, the immediate consequence will, no doubt, be much additional embarrassment. It will bring the paper system abruptly to a close. Englishmen will, no doubt, be materially effected by the result, not merely with reference to debts already owing, but with reference to future transactions. It is quite obvious that, till the purification be completed, to give credit to American traders must be an affair of considerable hazard. In the meantime the Bank of England, which had been for some time tolerably liberal in its accommodations, will be obliged to draw in its horns, till the monetary revolution in America he completed. We shall probably, therefore, hear of a rise in the rate of interest ere long

The policy recommended by the President will however, meet with great opposition. The number of public bodies and influential individuals whom it will affect is very great, and they will struggle against the ruin with which they are threatened. The President has, no doubt, the law on his side; but a rigorous enforcement of it will involve the commercial world in great confusion. In fact every debtor will find himself burdened with a heavy addition to his incumbrances, and all property will fail in nominal value.

It is to be hoped the lesson will not be lost on the people of this country. There are many persons among us interested in tampering with the currency, and the public are but too much disposed to indifference when the embarrassment caused by overissued paper is at end. It should, however, be constantly borne in mind that no man has any security for his property while that by which all property is measured is liable to violent fluctuations. The approaches of depreciation are delightful, but the pleasure is always followed by an agonizing re-action.— *Morning Chronicle, Sept.* 29.

THE MONARCH AND THE APOLLO.

On Tuesday the adjourned inquest was resumed before Mr. Carter, one of the coroners for Kent, at the Town-hall, Gravesend, upon Mrs. Mary Ann Jones, the stewardess of the Apollo steamship, who was drowned on the 5th instant by the disastrous collision of the Monarch steam-ship with the Apollo, while she was in the humane act of attempting to rescue two young children who were sleeping in the cabin. John Burlington, a boot-maker, said he was the last man on board the Apollo, and was compelled to swim to the Monarch. He could see the latter before he left the former vessel. Jacob Poulson saw the collision, he was standing on the deck of the Apollo; he could see the land at the time, and the Monarch coming soon after he saw her, his hat was knocked off by one of her ropes. The witnesses for the Apollo were severally cross-examined by Mr. Phillips, with a view to prove that the error occurred on board that vessel.

John Phillips of No. 12, East-terrace, Milton, pilot, said he had taken a survey of Northfleet Hope, for the purpose of this inquiry. He had measured the breadth of the reach at the part where the steamboat lies sunk. It is about three-quarters of a mile across at high water. The distance of the wreck from the Essex shore is 250 fathoms, and from the Kent shore 127 fathoms. The difference of the total breadth of the stream between high and low water was 120 yards. The vessel lies more than two-thirds of the way up the reach.

By Mr. Phillips—He had been a pilot twenty-nine years. He had seen the Apollo once when afloat. If an order had been given to starboard her helm, and she was going ten knots an hour with a strong tide with her, she would make after the helm had been so put half a mile in five minutes. There is a buoy put down to mark the wreck, but it is not directly over it. It is ten or fifteen fathoms nearer the Essex coast.

By Mr. Clarkson—Supposing the Apollo to be going at the rate of ten knots an hour, and supposing a good look-out kept in the Monarch, was it possible for a good seaman to mistake her for a barge lying at anchor?

Witness—I should think not. There must have been a bad look-out to cause such a mistake. The wreck has not been moved since she sank. The buoy was dragged away by a collier's chain a few days back, but has since been brought back. There is plenty of water on the Essex shore. A vessel comming round Broadness-point, on its way up the river, having the tide with it, would keep in the middle of the current, which runs strong round the point of land on the Kent shore, and a vessel going down the river would keep the Essex side for the sake of the slack of the water. In his opinion the vessel must have sunk within a short distance of where she was struck. The Apollo in his opinion was taking her proper course, and the Monarch was going on the wrong side of the river.

Captain Minter declared himself anxious to state the circumstances under which the Apollo was lost, and was examined, but not sworn. He stated he was in command of the Apollo. On Monday afternoon, about three o'clock, he left Yarmouth with passengers. Nothing particular occurred till after they had rounded Northfleet Hope point. He then saw a light, and kept it in view. One of the men called out, "A light forward." He hallooed to them to starboard their helm, but there was no reply. He ordered his helm to be put to starboard which was done. The Apollo was then nearly athwart the stream, The vessels continued to come so near to each other that he saw no remedy. He again called out for the Monarch to starboard her helm, and if this had been done by the Monarch the vessels would have safely passed each other. The concussion when the vessels struck was so great that witness was thrown from the Apollo paddle into the Monarch. On recovering his feet he called to his men to throw him a hawser, it being his intention to fasten the two vessels together, but before a hawser could be thrown him, the Monarch was turned astern and the vessels separated. Witness asked if boats had been sent from the Monarch to the assistance of his crew, and was told one had been sent off. Every thing was done by the Monarch's people to save the passengers and crew of the Apollo.

By Mr. Phillips—Witness remained rowing round the wreck until daylight. At the time of the collision he could see both shores very clearly. He was not aware that the bulwarks of the Monarch are six feet higher than the paddle-boy of the Apollo. He had been captain of a steamer for two years—that is to say for two seasons; the seasons last from May to November. He carried a light at the mast-head, and when off Woodwich, going up at night he generally added a light at the bow. He had no light at the bow at the time of the collision. He was not competent to answer the question, whether it was necessary to the safety of a vessel to have a light at the bow at all parts of the river. If pressed to give his private opinion, he should say that a light at the bow would add to the safety of a vessel at all times; there were lights on the bow of the Monarch. He repeated orders to starboard the Apollo to his steersman several times. He gave no other orders. He was in the flood tide, coming up; he never got into the slack, was on the Essex shore. Witness's helmsman readily obeyed the orders he gave. A vessel going nine knots an hour would make about three times her length in two minutes after her helm had been put a starboard. She would not go a quarter of a mile.

Mr. Knight, a Trinity-house branch pilot, deposed that he had held his appointment nine years. He knew the Monarch, and had piloted steam-vessels of her size. He knew the river between Tilburyness and Broadness-point. He had heard the state of the tide and the situation of the two vessels when the accident happened, and he considered the Monarch, taking into consideration her size and draught of water, was taking her proper course. The practice of all steamers he had been in was to hoist, two lights, one at the mast head and one at the bows. That is a most proper practice, because by the two lights you can see every change of direction she takes. One light would indicate a vessel at anchor.

Edward Pashley deposed that he was a first class Trinity-house pilot, and managed the American vessels up and down the river. They were all of the size of the Monarch. If he were coming down against the tide by night, after passing Broadness-point he would keep in the midstream until he got to Tilburyness point to avoid the small craft on the Essex shore. No steamer would go into the slack. If he were coming up the river he should display two lights, one at the bows, to signify the course the vessel was going. If he had seen a vessel with one light in the situation the Apollo was in when first seen by the Monarch, he should consider her a vessel at anchor.

The Coroner, in summing up, observed that the question would be the same as if the evidence of that day had not been given. The jury would observe, that at the time the unfortunate collision took place the tide wes running up, and that the set of it was on the Kentish side of the river, and the eddy was on the opposite shore. It was the usual custom for vessels going up to cross over from Tilburyness-point to the opposite shore, and those coming down to cross from Broadness-point over to the Essex shore, to get out of the tide, if possible. All the witnesses agreed in this; all agreed that both vessels were more in the mid-channel than on the either side of the river, and he must say that the evidence of Captain Bain appeared to be true and faithful, and did not differ in any material point from the testimony of the crew and passengers of the Apollo. There were slight differences as to the light and the hour, but it was clear that the way of the Apollo had no doubt increased in consequence of her going with the tide, while the Monarch's superior power acted of course to occasion the catastrophe. From the evidence of Washer, the bargeman, both steamers were more up the reach than down, and from his evidence it appeared he could throw a stone on both. The unfortunate collision was to be seriously regretted; but it occurred by a mistake, the law would not look upon it as a criminal act, but consider it as an accident; yet still, if it arose from negligence, although that negligence might not amount to criminal neglect, they had the power of punishing such negligence by levying a deodand.

The jury, after an absence of nearly half an hour, returned the following verdict:—"That it is the opinion of the jury that Mary Ann Jones was drowned in consequence of the collision of two steam-boats called the Monarch and the Apollo, and which collision took place in consequence of culpable negligence and a bad look-out on board the Monarch, and they therefore levy upon the Monarch a deodand of 500l."—*Atlas Oct.* 1.

POLICE.

ALLEGED BIGAMY AND FRAUD.

Robert Needham Grady, a fashionable dressed young man residing in Aldenham terrace, Somers'-town, was charged under the following extraordinary circumstances:—

Mr. Thomas Jones, formerly a flax spinner and miller of Derby, but now living at 110, Great Guilford street, Southwark, stated that in 1831 he observed in the *Derby Mercury* an advertisement from a person in London who had a sum of money to lend, and in consequence he (prosecutor) being at the time in want of accomodation, opened a correspondence upon the subject with Messrs. Truman and Co, 42, Dempsey-street, Commercial-road, the result of which was that he obtained a bill from No 3, Minories 1801., having previously paid down 9l to the party (whose name did not transpire), with the understanding that within nine days of the said bill falling due, the amount should be transmitted by prosecutor; this, according to agreement, was done by the latter, at whose dwelling (greatly to his astonishment) the bill was shortly afterwards presented for payment, which being refused, the holder of the bill proceeded with a charge of forgery against prosecutor, who was thrown into prison, and on being tried, was found guilty, and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. He, however, was not sent out of the country, but served a great portion of the time in Lancaster Castle, and on board the hulks at Woolwich; and about three months ago received her Majesty's pardon. He was no sooner liberated than he sought for his wife, and was astounded at the intelligence that during his incarceration his wife had been married to the prisoner who had received the sum af 13l. (a legacy from a deceased relative) from Messrs. Lowe, of Derby, upon a representation that he (prosecutor) was not in existence.

Prosecutor went on at great length with his story, which was altogether unconnected and inexplicable from the quantity of extraneous matter introduced; and as there was no proof at hand that the prisoner had been guilty of any fraud, inasmuch as the 13l. had it not been received on the part of the [illegible] would not have been due to him [illegible] felon, but be come forfeited [illegible] as for the present discharged, [illegible] for that he (prisoner might [illegible] of any felony being by [illegible] evidence established against [illegible]

[illegible] was applied for by the prosecutor [illegible] it was not granted.

PARISH AUTHORITIES.

Susan Atkins, a young woman, with an infant in her arms attendedat Hotton Garden office complaining against the parish authorities of St, Pancras, for having discharged her from the workhouse, and refusing to grant her any relief.

It appeared that the complainant was formerly a servant at the Cobham Arms Inn, Buckingham, where she became acquainted with a man named Atkins, who paid his addresses to her, representing himself as a single man and a farmer; they were ultimately married, and she had three children by him, when he deserted her and came to London, where she traced and followed him. On her arrival, being in great distress, she applied to the parish, and she was subsequently admitted into St. Pancras workhouse. Atkins was sought after and traced to have married a young woman named Grafton, residing at Islington, and that his first wife was then living. He was apprehended and convicted at the late sessions at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. Since his conviction she had received an intimation from the parish officers that she could no longer be retained in the workhouse, and she was discharged with her children. She applied to the Magistrates of this office to whom she explained her case, and they caused the present proceedings. The parish officers held that she ought to be passed to her settlement at Leamington, and preparatory to which they wanted her to sign a written document, stating that she was an unmarried wowan with three children, which she refused to accede to.

Mr. LAING said, he thought she was perfectly right in refusing to sign such a document, and he as a Magistrate could not think of compelling her to such an act, as it would be equal to proclaiming herself as a prostitute, and her children bastards. She had had three children by Atkins, and morally speaking, she was his wife, and legally speaking, they could not refuse her claim upon his settlement until they proved to the contrary. He asked the complainant if she was not encumbered with the children, could she do anything for herself? She replied in the affirmative, and said that she had been offered a situation at 18 guineas a-year, besides perquisites.

Edwards, the officer, stated, that she was principal cook at the Cobham Arms, and that Mr. Swaine, the landlord, spoke in high terms of her, and said, were it not for her children, he would receive her into his service again at any time.

The complainant said that the child in her arms was very sick, and had taken two powders that morning, and it was dangerous to have it out in the cold air.

Mr. LAING—The sooner this matter is arranged the better, for if any thing happens to that infant who would be to blame? I think the verdict of a Coroner's jury would not be very creditable to the parish authorities of St. Pancras.

The complainant then left the office, at the suggestion of the Magistrate, to proceed to the workhouse to make a second application for succour.

MISCELLANEA.

AMERICAN VIEW OF THE WEALTH OF ENGLAND.—It is a common error in this country to imagine that the riches of England are derived from, and dependent upon, her commerce; and the influence of this great mistake is shown in the many wild suppositions that have been hazarded, touching the effect of our commercial and financial difficulties upon the financial and political condition of this wonderful little island. The truth is, that the merchants of England, with all their great capital and vast extent of operations, hold but a very small portion of the riches existing in the country; and this truth can be made apparent by a very few simple considerations. Look at the squirearchy, for instance; the thousands and thousands of country gentlemen, with their comfortable incomes of 3,000*l.*, or 5,000*l.*, or 10,000*l.* per annum, derived exclusively from the soil; and the enormous fortunes of the nobility. Estimate, as it can be estimated, the immense amount of treasure in the country, existing in the form of plate and jewels. Why, at a single dinner given in London on the 19th of June, gold and silver plate to the value of a million and a half of dollars was exhibited at once; all the property of one individual—the Duke of Wellington. That celebrated personage could have relieved from their difficulties all the three of the great American houses which have been compelled to stop, simply by turning over to them his dishes and tureens, and vases and candelabra, without diminishing his income a farthing; and there are 50 noble ladies in London, any one of whom might have put the Messrs. Brown and Co. in ample funds for all emergencies, merely by making them a present of her diamonds. Without taking the Crown jewels into the account, it is no doubt susceptible of proof that in London alone there are gold and silver plate and jewels to the amount of $200,000,000; and it must be remembered, that mighty as is London, the wealth of the kingdom in wrought gold and silver is very far from being centred there. An immense quantity of it is scattered among the castles and country seats of the nobility, such as Alnwick Castle, Blenheim, Chatsworth, Belvoir, Woburn Abbey, Bowood, and a hundred others which we could name, and among the lovely mansions of the country gentlemen, with which the whole island is dotted in thousands. Then think of the libraries and galleries—the immense and almost priceless collections of pictures and statues, and other costly works of art, in which no country in the world is richer. Why the whole mercantile wealth of England is but an item in her riches—a mere item of comparatively trifling magnitude. The non-payment of our debt, if it were not paid, which thank Heaven, it soon will be, so far from inflicted a mortal blow on the prosperity of the kingdom, would never be felt or thought of except as a handy theme for sarcasm, now and then directed against republican honesty and honour. The fortune of the Duke of Bedford, or Northumberland, or Devonshire, would clear off the whole of it, and nobody but his Grace be a farthing the poorer.—*New York Spectator.*

The Emperor Nicholas has issued what he calls an act of amnesty to the Polish exiles in Siberia. He decrees that all whose conduct in their state of servitude has been commendable, shall have liberty to enter the military service in Siberia, or beyond the Caucasus, as common, soldiers, or the civil service in the lowest capacity, with privilege of promotion into the inferior class of officers. And this is called an act of *grace* to the nobles of Poland by this barbarian!

ERNEST MALTRAVERS AT COURT.—No one can question the claim of Mr. Bulwer's new novel, Maltravers, to be placed at the head of his very masterly works of fiction. For power, interest of plot, skilful delineation of character and profound knowledge of human nature, it is, we do not hesitate to say, unequalled, and we believe that no writer of the present day could have produced a work similar to it. The volumes are full of brilliant passages and scenes, but we think the most delightful are those in which the simple, pure, but injured Alice Darvil is introduced; her character is in fine contrast with the noble, high-bred, lofty Lady Florence Lascelles. The work, we understand, is delighting the courtly circle now assembled as Windsor. —Courier, Sept. 30.

The vacancy in the number of her Majesty's Lords in Waiting occurred by the demise of Lord Templemore. The deceased nobleman, at the time of his elevation to the peerage, was military secretary to Sir Hussey Vivian, at that time commander of the force in Ireland. The present Lord, late the Hon. Henry Spencer Chichester, is in his 17th year.—*Ibid.*

The matrimonial alliance between Lady Mary Fitzroy and the Hon. Mr. Phipps, the brother of the Earl of Mulgrave, which was to have taken place next week, will, we hear, be postponed. in consequence of the demise of General Phipps.—*Morning Post.*

RUSSIA.—The Emperor reviewed 350 squadrons of cavalry and 144 pieces of artillery at Wosnesensk, on the 29th Aug. They were drawn up in nine lines, and, as they defiled before the Emperor, he saluted their standards amid the liveliest demonstrations of enthusiasm. After this the Emperor gave a signal, and the immense body of cavalry gathered round a field altar, where *Te Deum* was chaunted. The scene, it is said, exceeded in magnificence all that could be imagined.—*Atlas, Oct.* 1.

RAIL ROAD.—On Saturday last, about one o'clock, as a heavily laden luggage train was proceeding along the railroad from Liverpool to Manhester, it came in contact with a steam-engine with such violence that the latter was almost entirely destroyed. Both engines were thrown across the railroad so as to obstruct it completely. The engineer was thrown from his seat and considerably bruised. A number of pigs were in the luggage train, and several of them were killed. The accident occurred about nine miles from Liverpool.—*Atlas Oct.* 1.

Visit of the Queen to Edinburgh.—I have the satisfaction to inform you, and on authority by no means incompetent or ill-informed, that it is the intention of Her Majesty to visit Scotland and Ireland during the next summer, and that she will hold her Court for some time at Holyrood-house.—*Correspondent of the Caledonian Mercury.*

Wyon, of the Royal Mint, has been eminently successful in preparing a head of her gracious Majesty the Queen for the coin of the realm, which will be generally circulated in the course of a few months. Mr, Wyon had previously invented another medallion of equal beauty, but unfortunately the die cracked in the operation.—*Atlas, Oct.* 1.

Lane, the artist, was at Windsor Castle several days during the time the King and Queen of the Belgians were on a visit there. Mr. Lane has made a beautiful drawing of Queen Victoria, and portraits likewise of King Leopold and his Queen, each of whom honoured Mr. Lane with sittings.—*Ibid.*

We are happy to announce that Mr. Andrew Smith has just obtained from the government a grant of money to enable him to publish the whole of the zoological drawings made during the late expedition into Africa. A grant for a similar purpose has also been made to Charles Darwin, Esq., who brought to this country, after the voyage in the surveying ship Beagle, such an immense addition of species in different branches of zoology.—*Ibid.*

Col. Vyse, who has been for some time employed in exploring the antiquities of Egypt, at the pyramids, and the surrounding country, is stated to be on his return home, with an accumalation of very novel and valuable acquisitions.—*Ibid*

NEW COLONY IN GREECE.—The Minister of the Interior has received instructions to prepare for 20,000 Sclavonian colonists from Montenegro, or, in other words, for *the arrival of an Austrian army of occupation in Greece.—Letter in the Chronicle.*

MILITARY PAGEANT AT WOSNESENSK.—More wonders than Russia has ever seen assembled under the most brilliant reigns will here excite the astonishment of the spectator. The Emperor Nicholas superintends in these plains of our military colonies a most colossal review of cavalry; one unequalled even in the annals of warfare. Three hundred and sixty squadrons, comprising 60,000 horse, have been concentrated on this point. Moreover, detachments have been selected from every regiment of the military colonies, forming the nucleus of the body of 300,000 infantry. These veterans, all of whom have served at least twenty years, are divided into 28 battalions, of 800 men each. To those must be added 168 pieces of ordnance, the horse artillery, and 24 squadrons of 150 men each, composed of the sons of the colonists, youths of sixteen years old—all of them already organised upon a military footing. Such, as nearly as possible, is the assembled force which, during fourteen days, is to manœuvre on the plains of Wosnesensk, under the eyes of the Emperor. Last November, when this review was determined on, Wosnesensk was an unimportant village, scarcely noticed in the wide Steppe; at present New Russia counts another in the list of her cities. Within a few months Wosnesensk has been transformed into a place worthy of being an imperial residence. A Palace for the Emperor and his illustrious family, two hundred houses for the imperial suite, a ball-room eighty metres in length and thirty in breadth, four dining rooms, proportioned to the number of the guests expected; a garden adorned with 60,000 trees—this, all this, has arisen as if by enchantment. Nor are these buildings merely temporary erections of wood, but of beautiful and durable stone; the plantations are blooming and verdant, thanks to the indefatigable care and preserving labour of the colonists. Imagine to yourself in front of this newly raised city, a range of tents five leagues in extent, and you will admit, I think, that the spectacle must be one of no ordinary splendour. This glorious military pageant has been arranged by General Count Witt. The honour of presiding over it was due to the veteran, the noble godson of the Empress Catherine—to the chief of the military colonies. This indefatigable man is still full of activity in the performance of his official duties. In his tours of inspection he yearly travels more than 21,000 wersts.—*Letter in Journal des Debats.*

CAVALRY.—1st Life Guards—On Monday the King of the Belgians inspected the regiment (commanded by Colonel the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish) in the Home Park, under the North Terrace, Windsor. After the royal salute, and the usual parade movements, terminated by a gallop past, left in front, the regt. proceeded to the bottom of the ground, and formed line to the rear on the rear troop, with the left half back, and advanced, covered by skirmishers. A variety of other manœuvres were executed with the greatest precision, and the regt., to conclude, advanced in parade order. His Majesty then rode forward to the Commanding Officer, whom he complimented in the highest terms on the appearance and discipline of the corps, and particularly expressed his astonishment that horses so powurful should be brought to move with so much facility and precision.

The Congress of the United States of America gave a year or two ago 30,000 acres of choice land to the unfortunate Poles who had arrived, or were to arrive, in that country. Many are now located on the tract, in a state it is believed of competence and prosperity.—*Falmouth Packet, Sept.*

CONDITION OF CAPTAIN BACK'S SHIP.—The Terror was finally beached last Wednesday, and to look at her at low water, when you can walk round her, it is really surprising how she reached land, the whole of her keel from the ten foot mark being gone. The iron plates which were nailed to secure the remnant of her "fore-foot," when she was literally perched on the ice, are now apparent. The heavy sea she encountered off Cape Farewell, on the south of Greenland, shook her very much, more than any thing since she left the ice. It is thought she may be sufficiently repaired to be towed round by a steamer to Plymouth. The Camel lighter sailed yesterday (Friday) with all the sick for Plymouth under the charge of Mr. Houghton, Assistant Surgeon, R. N. The motive of this move is not known. It may be interesting to know that one of the sailors fell in through a weak part of the ice, at a considerable distance from the ship, while the temperature was minus 40 degrees, and after many attempts, was extricated by means of a rope thrown to him, with a mitten attached to one end. He suffered hardly anything from it, chiefly owing to his being made to run to the ship, assisted by three persons partly shoving him along, until the perspiration was pouring off them. His clothes were frozen quite stiff in five minutes. He was well rubbed on coming on board, and dry clothes put on him, and he was not confined one hour. The men on sick quarters have improved very much since landing, owing to the kind and attentive care of Dr. Evans, some being almost ready to go on board again.—*Londonderry Standard.*

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